We give to-day as many additional extracts on this subject, from the Southern Press, as we can make room for, reserving space only at the close of them for an extract from a paper published in the Keystone State, which, being an argument for the Union, had it not been from the pen of one of the Fair Sex, whose eloquent strains in its behalf are sufficient to warm the coldest heart to the cause, we should not have drawn testimony from that quarter, in which all voices are in its favor.

THEN THE NEW CRITARS " NEE" OF PERSONS S. "We can live with the North contented if they will allow us the compact of the Union. We can live perfectly well us the compact of the Union. We can live perfectly well us the content of the content of

The finegoing passage from an article in the Charlesto Microury is a fair specimen of the style of the ultra Southern numals when discussing the Slavery question. The paragraph, brief as it is, contains two capital errors. First, the class of persons who endorse the Mercury cannot live with the North contented under any circumstances whatever. The sume hot-headed party which now threatens dissolution rather than one slavery excluded from California was disposed to emplay that violent remedy eighteen years ago, rather than benold the protective system engrafted upon the policy of the country ; for those who constitute this party deem the 4 compact of the Union' unviolated, only as long as their particular nations are respected. In the matter of slavery, we admit that they are not far wrong, for it is a subject linked with the decreas interests of the South, and paramount to all merely positions considerations; but, if the Slavery question were moved that very day, the Horsrens of South Carolina would againment discover some other source of grievance, over thick they would work themselves frantic, and be ready again with their menaces of distinct. They are stornal grumblers and for the last twenty years we have never known then

that the experiment should be tried; but, if ever that disand from the affection, sympathy, and political identity of the North, the Moreury and its conductors might discover that to feer with set the North would not be quite so perfectly easy receiler. It is not the mere loss of physical comfort and wealth that might be apprehended, since no country enriched with so many bounties of Providence is likely to suffer in many bounties of Providence is likely to suffer in the respect to the severance of the ties which unite it with such as the loss of strength and dignity; the dissection of these potent bonds which link us with our bretter of other sections; the dissolution of our homogeneity; the sections of the sections of bottlity and random the section of the section of but freedomy; the harred and the solution; the jealousy; the harred and the solution; the jealousy; the harred and the solution; the jealousy; the harred and the solution; the sections with would render us uncombatable, and preclude us from living "perfectly well" without the North from outrage would then lose their weight. If the compact being at an end, the stronger party would pursue the North from outrage would then lose their weight. If the compact being at an end, the stronger party would pursue the policy and wreak its vengeance without regard to abstract the section of justice. In reality, we would be much that we are near, and the very question which is at the stronger party would as policy and wreak its vengeance without regard to abstract the section of irritation and anneyance, would, as probability, account a texpolin organization times more the perfect and disturbances a thousand times more

The heady and factious spirits who prate so glibly of dis-ment might profitably ponder over the prospect, in the event agreeable when canned by sober reason, than when send through the fallacious coloring of a heated inagination. For our own part, we do not believe in the possibility of discussion; but, if we did, we should look to the Fu-THE AS AN SPOCE PREGNANT WITH EVILS MORE DIRE HAN WAR, PROTILENCE, AND PANINE.

FROM THE BALLIGH (N. c.) REGISTER OF FEBRUARY 16. It is time now for the prudent and discreet men of the South to unite with the prudent and discreet men of the South in bringing about reconciliation and harmony. If justice and good sense can prevail this result can yet be effected. Would it not be well for all of us during, what we conceive the state of the state of all of us during, what we conceive the state of the South, who talk so familiarly of a dissolution of the Union, have given but little consideration to the grave topic upon which they descant with such fluency. Have they exact themselves where the line of separation is to take place? And have they contemplated the necessary consequences that

We hazard little in saying that North Carolina would be sery show to acquiesce in the severance of the Union. Any section of Congress touching the institution of slavery, as it state within her borders, would arouse every heart and nerve every sem to resistance: she is the last State in the Union that would submit to an invasion of constitutional rights; but we apprehend that while Congressional legislation keeps within the pule of the constitution, as sanctioned by the Su preme Court and by precedent, san will NEVER LISTEN TO

Along the Northern border of the Southern Confederacy. in the event of a dissolution of the Union, for more than a thousand miles, would lie a country from which slavery would and the eradicated, supposing it to contain some of the presource of insitution would exist in the escape of slaves from the for hern to the Northern Union. Can it be doubted, with the bad belings which would be engendered by the act of se-paration itself, that war would result from this source? The seen fact that both people speak the same language would be a same of irritation. Every ill-natured expression and core batter paragraph, as has been remarked by Dr. Channing, to other, and kindle a flame of resentment.

Of all such be buried in infamy, for ever and ever!

Let local interests be serviced. In restauration of the serviced let restauration of the serviced let restauration.

A bond of union exists in the length and course of the Mississippi river, binding as it does the free and slave States to the strongest ties of interest. At what point on its rapid side could the stream of commerce be arrested? Any attempt on the part of the Southern Confederacy to prevent the free navigation of the Mississippi could not fail to produce resistance from the Northwest. They would demand a free passage to the Gulf for their produce and merchandise, as well as a free poor near the mouth of the river, for the purpose of face war. The river, and the country bordering on its tacks one side through its whele course, and on both the bond of our Union ! ealer at its mouth—were purchased with money drawn from the certain in treasury, and would not be surrendered with-

the growing suggestions of interest. They cherish it as the insentionable legacy of patriot fathers, whose wisdom and pa-

EROW THE SERENTES (VA.) WASHINGTONIAN.

[At a public meeting held at Leesburg on Monday, the 11th metans, a secretarion was unanomously adopted calling a meet-ing, "southout respect to party," on the 22d of February, for defining the position of Lendous in regard to the proposed togitiers Convention. In an editorial of the "Washingto-

" see note these remarks []. The proposed Southern Convention we look upon as a any thing now against g our country. In the event of its securing a smooth he mainly temposed of the "Hotspure" of the South, fe-m whose basty and rach action nothing but evil could me it. Let produce, m-derston, calmn-se, and pathe property over our piez ed land will be dispelled. Let the propin whose all depends on the permanence of the Union told the forest into their own heads, and give to it that color and deep and serious consideration its gigantic impor-sence dessends, and all will be well. Of all bedies to deliberate and are upon such a question as the desciption of the Union, for that would in fact to the question, although in our humble opinion the injuries under which the South is laboring tow see for from paritying the consideration of such a question, some and deliver we from such a body of hot-headed and architimes man, partisans and politicians.

PROT THE CHARLESTOWN (VA.), REPUBLICAN. Victoria Executivenes.-- We have placed in another

we are opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and all agitation of the slavery question, coming from the North or South, we are equally opposed to all cognizance by State Legislature of that which legitimately belongs to the Representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled. We ask what good has resulted to the State or to the Union from all the resolutions upon Federal relations passed by our Legislature from '98 to the present time'. But, had the time and attention the Legislature has devoted to the affairs of the General Government in all that time been devoted to devise the means of developing the resources of the State, educating the people, who would not say that she would not now occupy the first rank among the States of the Union' Virginia taught the true theory and principles of Democratic governaught the true theory and principles of Democratic govern-ment; the other States have reduced them to practice, while Virginia has been contented with the profession of the mere theory. Virginia has been for long years teaching the other States, by precept and example, to meddle with the affairs of he Federal Government. They, more wise, first attended ne Federal Government. They, more wise, hist attended to their own legitimate demestic concerns, placed themselves in the high road of prosperity, but now, unfortunately, are following the example of Virginia, and are now mischievous-ly agitating the country by their interference with the affairs of Congress. We are of the humble opinion that it is time our Delegates and Senators-should only attend to the business for which the people sent them to Richmond.

FROM THE MARTINGBURG (VA.) GAZETTE. "THE SORER SECOND THOUGHT."-It is manifest the more sensible and rational portion of the American people, of every section and of every party, have hitherto rested securely in the belief that the foundations of our glorious Union were too deeply imbedded in the affections of the people to be shaken by any "storm, or tempest, or whirlwind" of parsion which might prevail. Late events have served to arouse them from their condition of fancied safety, and, in their might, to check the headlong career of the demagogue and the fanatic; the "sexed question" has become one of absorbing interest throughout the length and breadth of our land—public meetings are being heid—Union meetings in the North and in the South—and those in high places are beginning to learn that THERE IS A FOWER TO WHICH EACH IS ANSWERABLE, and which must be obeyed. This power, superior to the ambitious aspirant, the unscrupulous dema gogue, will say to the "disunionist" and the "fanatic," "HITHERTO SHALLT THOU COME AND NO PARTHER." The

"HITHERTO SHALT THOU COME AND NO FARTHER." The fact is clearly discernible that the North will not persist in driving the South to extreme measures, so much to be dreaded. The South will ask no more than her constitutional rights. Both are beginning to see that it would be folly in the extreme to sever the holy bonds that have been sealed by the best blood of the Revolution, and made us a great and happy nation. Shall this Union be dissolved? The spirits of the departed heroes and sages of '76 answer no. Go to the battlefields of Bunker's Hill, of Bennington, of Saratoga, and Verktown wist the blood-stained plains of Brandywine of Yorktown—visit the blood-stained plains of Brandywine —stand before the tomb of Washington—call up the spirits of the Marions, the Sumters, the Pinckners, ar listen to the united voice of all, saying, in tones of thunder, "Liberty and Union; et, if Anarchy, Discord, and Drs. UNION must prevail, then dig up our bones, place them upon some safe barque, and let it foat to the place where all is peace and harmony, for there is my home.

A RALLY FOR THE UNION From the Lancaster County (Pa.) Farmer, Feb. 16, 1850.

EDITED BY LYDIA JANE PEIRSON. DISUMON .- Is it, can it be possible that men are so mad so utterly irrational, as really to contemplate a disunion of this great republic? Surely it cannot be. It is a project

meet only for the thought of a demon or an idiot-Look at our country now. Nearly half the globe, em bracing every variety of soil and climate; yielding the productions of every zone; rich in agriculture, manufactures, arts and commerce; overflowing with all that is necessary to human life and comfort; casting up from its bowels untold reasures of iron, copper, and gold. Aye, behold this widespread treasure-house, peopled with the free, the strong, the enterprising of all nations under the sun, leagued and handed together by a common interest; the inhabitants of each peculiar section drawing forth the natural resources and wealth of their peculiar province, and, by an admirable system of domestice commerce, bartering and interchanging with each other, so that every State enjoys the productions of each of

It is not this great country for which we bless our patriot fathers; the freedom which they won in hunger, in cold, and in rags; marching barefoot in winter, and encountering the foe, faint for lack of food; the freedom which they bought the forelock, we adjure our friends in Maryland with suffering and death, this is not the legacy for which we never to suffer any amendment, or rather any honor their ashes. The country might groan in agony, be made a desert by oppression and despair. Freedom is no hereditary inheritance, but dwells with those only who are Judiciary subjected to periodical popular election.

The bequest of our fathers, the palladium of our prosperity, cherish, is union!

is our strength. Union is our security. Our beauty, our honor, and our glory is this perfect Union. Upon its strong arch rests the temple of Liberty;

and we know that on no other foundation can the dome of the goddess stand. children of all lands, to dwell in brotherhood from the North all well. to the South; from the wild Atlantic to the cradle bed of the Pacific sleeper. Who will shake this broad land? Who

will dash to pieces the palladium of our rest ' Who will rend to pieces the testament of our fathers? Who will break down the noble arch on which rests the temple of Liberty Who will sever the nerves and arteries that diffuse life and feeling through this mighty body politic? Who will make us poor and despicable, a scorn and a pity to the now admiring world?

Oh, God forbid that such fearful evil be brought upon us. Let the rash hand that shall be raised to strike, fall palsied and withered; and let the tongue that shall advocate the suicidal madness, rot within its vocal hall; and let the names

Let local interests be sacrificed, let sectional feelings be re pressed, let irreconcilable opinions and interest be laid as a sacrifice upon the altar of the commonwealth; around which let the North and the South, the East and the West join hands, and swear, at whatever cost, at whatever loss, at whatever sectional sacrifice, to defend, protect, strengthen, and perpetuate that for which our fathers bled, that for which Washington lived and labored, for which all the good and the great are ready to toil and to die. The tower of our strength-the ark of our safety-the seal of our prosperity-

evening, a daughter of Mr. Rurus S. Kine, about 16 years evening, a daugnter of Mr. Reves S. Riss, about 16 years of age, residing near Abingdon Square, New York, was so of age, residence of a second near Abingdon Square, New York, was so of age, residence of a second near Abingdon Square, New York, was so of the liquid, rubbed her gloved hands together, and then went to know and to be informed that there is throughout to the fire to dry them. She was cautioned not to go too the South a very "concentrated" and deep feeling near, as campbine was inflammable, and just as she replied that she would be cautious, the gas evolved by this dangerous was been framed it, as the only safeguard of liberty itself. But liquid instantly took fire. The flames at once caught her dress, and in her terror she ran and threw her arms directly around the point of view, and to show home execution in the Union to the neck of the lady she was visiting. Her screams were frightful, and in struggling to release herself from the burning girl, they both fell upon the floor. In the meanwhile a servant girl ran in and with great presence of mind, pulled up the carpet, which she threw about her, while the lady of the

threw on the water and extinguished what remained. Medical aid was had almost immediately, and it was found that her hands, arms, neck, and chest, were dreadfully burnt almost to the bone, and her face badly scorched. Her sufferdanger to the prespect y of our glorious I nich than almost she would not survive. Last evening Dr. Kingsland, the physicien, thought her life might be preserved, but it is doubtful, if she survives, whether her arms or hands will some time since in the public prints. It differs from similar tariff law of 1846. The compensation of ever be capable of use. More than five minutes must have establishments in European countries in its select character. of the Customs is to be no longer withheld. elapsed before the fire was extinguished, and during this time. It is proposed, in fact, to be a collection of models or masterher agony was frightful. The clothes of the lady of the house, and her neck and hands, were also considerably in-

jured by the flames. This painful calamity adds another to many former admositions concerning the use of camphine. It must be remembered, it is not necessary that a flume should come in contract and by honoring its best productions in our galleries of art with this liquid to ignite it. The gas which is evolved when camphine is poured from one vessel to another, or which it thrown off by sudden evaporation, as in the case of drying of the gloves before a fire, is the source of peril. Let this painful accident, and the suffering resulting from it, be remembered as a warning.—Journal of Commerce.

The St Louis Republican of the 10th instant states that GONSALVE and RAYMOND DE MONTESQUON were brought into court on that day, and entered a plea of " not guilty" of the THE ADMINISTRATION.

In the short time that has elapsed since the Administration of General TAYLOR held the reins of Covernment, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) the People have repeatedly had occasion to congratulate themselves upon the manner in which the Foreign policy of the country has been conducted. Under the guidance of this Government we have avoided quarrels, and secured peace upon advantageous terms. The next step is to make peace with those of our neighbors who are in our handsso far as power is concerned-but who are neither our subjects nor our enemies-we mean the Indians. In Florida the new Administration found some of these exasperated against the Government, and active in attempting, by violent means, to procure their supposed rights. It has subdued and quieted

" The policy of President TAYLOR in removing the Indians from Florida by peaceful means deserves the hearty approbation of the country. It was easy enough to have provoked a war with those savages-a war of swamp fighting, ambuscades, and slaughter, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. The last Florida war, which continued for five or six years, and was terminated in 1841, did not probably cost less than thirty millions. The sacrifice of life was great, and the hardships of the successive campaigns in the Everglades were of the severest and most trying

"Gen. Taylor served in that war. He knew the nature of the country and the character of the Indians, and doubtless dreaded the contingency of another war. By the arrangement recently concluded under the management of General Twiges, the whole Indian population is to be peacefully removed from Florids, at an expense to the Government not exceeding \$225,000—a sum which would not suffice for the outfit and pay of a regiment for one campaign.

"We repeat that the PRESIDENT, by this pacific policy, has rendered a service to the country worthy of its most cordial approval. A good is always achieved by the avoidance of an evil. It may be that the result of such wise forbearance and circumspect sagacity may not show forth with brilliancy-but the patriotic and the observant know how to appreciate it."

THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

On Thursday last the Senate of Maryland passthe bill, which had previously passed the House of Delegates, proposing to ascertain the sense of the People of that State as to the expediency of calling a Convention to revise their Constitution and frame of Government. The bill has thus become a law, and the people are required to vote on the question on the second Wednesday in May next. If a majority of them shall determine in favor of the measure, the Governor is directed to order an election to be held on the first Wednesday of September next for Delegates to the Convention, who are to assemat Annapolis on the first Monday in November, to discharge the duties confided to them; and such form of Constitution as they may adopt is to be submitted for approval or rejection by the People of the State on the first Wednesday in June, 1851.

So guarded, we do not see any reason to question change in the Constitution, which shall include a

FROM VERA CRUZ .- The schr. Water-witch. from Vera Cruz the 8th instant, has arrived at New Orleans, and brings intelligence that the U.S. steamer Union is our wealth. Union is our prosperity. Union Walker, from Mobile, arrived at that port on the 27th ultimo. This is the vessel on which Gov. LETCHER, our Minister to Mexico, took passage, and about which, on account of unusual delays on her voyage, serious apprehensions were beginning This Union, so glorious, so beautiful, binding together to be felt. Her passengers and crew are reported

An error of the press which occurred in the Editorial columns of this paper on Saturday last requires correction, unless we would directly contradict our own construction of the doctrine of the Right of Instruction. The sentence in which it

occurs is the following: "The Senator is elected for a certain period, to perform 'certain duties prescribed in the Constitution itself, for the discharge of which he is responsible only to God and his constituents, except that moral responsibility which every human agent owes to society to act honestly in all things." It ought to read as follows:

"The Senator is elected for a certain period, to perform certain duties prescribed in the Constitution itself, for the discharge of which he is responsible only to God and his conscience, except that moral responsibility which every human agent owes to society to act honestly in all things.'

The New York "Commercial" is in error when throws out the intimation that the "dissatisfied spirit of the South is pretty much concentrated at the Capitol in Washington, and that, if it exists elsewhere to any extent, it exists in a state of very considerable diffusion"-in error, we mean, if it would seek to produce the impression at the North PAINFUL CALAMITT, WITH 175 MORAL. On Saturday that there is no need for the ultraists in that section to cease their present course and agitation. We admit, and we are glad of it, that the politicians are AHEAD of the people. This will prevent the politicians from pushing their intentions beyond what the people will permit. But the North ought on the subject in question, and that there is great danger in urging matters any further. The Con-servative Union Republican party at the South are Court. doing all they can to allay excitement and to restrain evil action. They will not weary in well doing. But they hope to see a corresponding ac tion on the part of the friends of the Union at the house went for water. She returned as soon as possible, and, laking away the carpet, which had only smothered the fire, by the fanaticism of Northern disturbers. Let the friends of the Union now unite to do justice and to save the country .- Alex. Gazette.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTIONS We understand that the Regents, at their last meeting, adopted Mr. HARMON's scheme of an Architectural Gallery, noticed some time since in the public prints. It differs from similar pieces of architecture, executed in a style corresponding with other productions of the gallery. We like the liberality of this provision. Architecture is to be encouraged only by treating its professors with respect in our institutions of learning. with something more than a wood-cut or carpenter's elevation.

[Union. This establishment, we understand, is to be supolied by Competition Designs from Architects, or by Drawings of some of the best specimens of Architecture in this and other countries, and is to answer the double purpose of a Gallery of Design court on that day, and entered a plea of "not guilty" of the murder of Theron K. Barnum and Albert Jones, on the night of the last. The prisoners were then remainded to jail to await their trial, which (the Republican says) the names of meritorious architects placed conspicuously before the Public.—Nat. Intelligencer. A CARD FROM HON. T. BUTLER KING.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1850. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
GENTLEMEN: Permit me to state in lumns that my illness in California and subsequent long-continued debility—my numerous pressing engagements since my arrival here, and the effects

of a recent indisposition, which has paralyzed my energies for some days, have delayed much longer than I intended or expected my report on California. But I cannot longer permit the public mind to be assailed, perhaps misled, by insinuations, inquiries, and innuendoes, which, if not promptly answered, may be considered as acquiesced in; or bold assertions—if misrepresentation has assumed that form-to pass uncontradicted. I, therefore, assert that I did not receive, in connexion with my duties in California, nor have I at any time received, secret instructions, whether verbal or written, from the President of the United States, or any member their supposed rights. It has should and quited them, and thus added a new boon of peace and repose to the Republic.

On this subject the Baltimore American says:

On this subject the Baltimore American says:

The relieve of President Taylor in removing did receive such instructions or attempt to exercise such influence is false. Any insinuations or insidious inquiries which are so framed or intended as to induce the people to believe that the President or any member of his Cabinet did give, or that I could be base enough to receive, such instructions, I declare to be totally without foundation in fact and without the shadow of truth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to some facts, which will show what was done by the late Administration to induce the people of California to form a State Government. I arrived at San Francisco on the fourth of June, in the steamer Panama; we did not stop at Monterey; nor did I see or hold any communication with Gen. RILEY until lieve, to suffer no encroachments on their rights in relation to about the middle of that month, when he came to San Francisco. His proclamation calling a Convention of the people of California to form a State constitution is dated at Monterey-one hundred and thirty miles from San Francisco-the third of June. The last paragraph of this proclamation is in the following words:

"The method here indicated to attain what is desired by all, viz. a more perfect political organization, is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully au thorized by law. It is the course advised by the Presiden and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which 'must necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local le-'gislation. It is, therefore, hoped it will meet the approba will unite in carrying it into execution.'

The steamer in which I was a passenger to Sar Francisco was the first conveyance to carry to the people of California the intelligence of the inauguration of President TAYLOR and the appointment of his Cabinet-so that, at the date of Gen. RILEY's proclamation, it was not possible that he could have received any communication from the present Ad-State Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of War Mr. MARCY. It was in accordance with the recommendations of this proclamation, sustained as they are in President Polk's last annual message, that the people of California acted in forming their State constitution. I always addressed the people of California in my private character, and never assumed any official position among them. Interested as I am in slave labor, as a Georgian and a Southern citizen, I was prepared to expect that the objects of my mission would be perverted in the North; and I find accordingly that during the last fall elections in that quarter I was there represented as a Souththe wisdom of the measure. But, taking time by ern slaveholder sent to California to indoctrinate the people in my opinions about slavery. This was a base falsehood; but it is not half so base as an attempt to impress on the public mind that I was sent to coerce or influence California to exclude T. BUTLER KING.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, FEBRUARY 22. SENATE.-The Senate organized at 10 A. M The resolutions relative to the integrity of the Union of the States, introduced by Mr. MATTHIAS, were taken up and adopted, as follows:

Whereas the Members of the General Assembly of Penn sylvania have seen with deep regret, in several sections of our happy and glorious Republic, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our constitution, and an apparent disposition upon the part of some to effect a radical change; and whereas in these feelings of dissatisfaction toward that sacred instrument the People of Pennsylvania do not participate: therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Union is identified with all the glories of the all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, true to the constitution and all its principles, will never waver in her fidelity to that noble Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be re-

quested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the Governor of each of the States and Territories, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions

the Members of the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, when, after the ed by Gen. Scott, which opened a most glorious career of Farewell Address" had been read, they adjourned. anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, in accordance with a resolution of the House, Mr. Meek gade, the 11th regiment, Col. Campbell having been woundand Mr. Jones, the committee for that purpose ed in the early part of the action. In crossing the creek the appointed, introduced the Senate, Governor, and Heads of Departments into the Hall of the House, when the Clerk read "Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States." After which, the persons introduced retired, and the body

DECISION IN THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES .- A despatch from New Orleans states that Judge McCa-LEB, on Thursday last, gave a decision adverse to the suit of Mrs. Gaines, involving a claim to a large amount of property, which has been in litigation for some time. Judge McKinley, it appears, did not coincide in the opinion given. The case will probably be brought before the Supreme

adjourned.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collectors to suspend the operation of his curtailing circular of a previous date. The revenue cutters are to be continued in active service, as heretofore. The expenses attending the appraisement of merchandise are no longer to be charged to importers, and the expenses for weighing, gauging, and measuring goods are only to be charged to the owners of such goods in cases where it is required that such charge shall be made by Mr. Walker's tariff law of 1846. The compensation of Officers

FOR CALIFORNIA .- The California fever still rages. The steamers of all the lines to Chagres for two months to come, are full of passengers by engagement, and tickets can only be obtained at a preum, from persons who have procured them from the agents. The number of sailing vessels advertised and loading, at New York, is about fifty. Thirteen are up directly for Sacramento City, and the remainder, thirty-five, for San Francisco. Of the latter twenty are ships .- Jour. Com.

Hon. LUTHER SEVERANCE, editor of the Kennebec Journal, and formerly member of Congress has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. There has not been a better appointment made by the present Administration than this one. TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I observe that, for some weeks past, you have selected and republished such expressions of sentiment from the Southern country as indicate an indisposition on the part of its pee-ple to participate in any measure of resistance to the action of the Government in regard to slavery. I fully appreciate the motive which prompts you to this course; I recognise it as an effort on your part to strengthen the Union. Allow me to say, however, that the very opposite result from that which you intend and desire may follow this proceeding on your part. You are conductors of a journal which has a wide circulation, and which carries with it an influence over public sentiment, especially throughout the Northern States, second to that of no paper published in the United States; and your opinions are received by numerous readers as conclusive upon public questions.

I share your desire to avert the calamities which threat us, and your anxiety to save the Union does not exceed mine. My attachment to the Union is sincere and profound; I have never yet attempted to calculate its value, nor have I at any noment permitted myself to look to its disruption as a remely for political evils. If there be within the United States class of men who aim or desire to break up the Union which embraces the American States, I wish it to be understood that I do not belong to that class. My object has been, and still is, and shall be, the preservation of the Union; but I desire to preserve it in its spirit, in its power, and in its glory. I wish to keep alive the soul which animates it, and without which it cannot exist—the Constitution.

Having thus freely stated my sentiments, I may be allow ed to say that I am confident the dangers which attend the question now so deeply affecting the public mind are underrated. There exists on the part of the Southern people lively sensibility in regard to the slave question; and it is the property which that question affects. Any act of Congress, for instance, which should abolish slavery in this District, or interfere with the slave trade between the States, or exclude the people of the slaveholding States from fixing their residence in the territory lately acquired from Mexico, holding and enjoying without molestation their property of every de scription, would certainly lead to measures of resistance convulsions would follow, and a disruption of the Union

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Union ca be maintained by force. It is to be preserved by a wise, mag nanimous, patriotic policy on the part of the Governmen By cherishing a sincere respect for the institutions of the different sections of these wide-spread States; by forbearance when there springs up a conflict of sentiment between them by observing the Constitution in its pristine spirit-this can ave the Union, but bayonets cannot.

It ought to be understood that the country is at this mo ment in danger, and that the remedy for impending troubles is to be found in a generous and patriotic use of power on the part of the MAJORITY.

For one, I believe that there is patriotism enough in the country to save it-a patriotism which belongs alike to the North and to the South; and I believe that, if the condition ministration. The President of the United States of the country could be comprehended, this patriotism would to whom he refers was Mr. Polk, the Secretary of rally to its rescue, as men rush to save a gallant ship on a lee shore. The North would display its ancient spirit in behalf of the country, and would put forth its strength to save it; not by mustering an armed force to march down upon a but little creditable to most of the delegation or to their brave people indignant at what they conceive to be a great wrong, but by calling on its Representatives to forbear the xercise of even a doubtful power, and to respect the sentiment

Having lost neither heart nor hope for the country, confid ng still in the patriotism of the American people, I have, in my place in the House of Representatives, spoken out freely, nd uttered truthful statements of what I conceived to be the rights, the feelings, and the purposes of the people from whom come; and I write to you now to urge you to let the real condition of the country be seen, by a full exposition of the entiment which pervades the Southern people. I need not ay that I do not question the purpose with which your course guided; so far from it, I honor your motives. You are well known to me, gentlemen, and I am familiar with the pages of the Intelligencer, so that I am confident in your understanding and appreciation of my frankness. The trusty mariner who casts the lead from the vessel's side of warning may interrupt for a moment the tranquillity of the crew; but, when they reach the deeper waters and the broader seas, they will hail him as their deliverer.

Recognising, as Dr. Franklin did, the hand of Providence n the affairs of our country, I look to Him who guides the universe, as I am sure you look, to deliver us from the great dangers which now surround us. Very respectfully,

H. W. HILLIARD. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Saturday afternoon last, at the Irving Hotel, in this city, General JOHN McNEIL, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. His arrival from Boston, where he was Surveyor of the Port, was but just announced to us when we were apprized of his death. This was sudden and unexpected to us, though we since learn that he has long been declining, and suffered much from a painful and protracted illness. He was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and at the time of his death was in the 66th year of his age. In 1812 he entered the army as a captain of infantry, and served with great distinction in that second war of independence. In 1814 he belonged to the first brigade, commandarms, in crossing the Niagara Straits and encountering the House of Representatives .- This being the British veterans of the peninsular war. At the battle of Chippewa McNeil commanded the advance of Scott's brileading regiment of the column encountered a most murderous fire, by which in a few moments forty men were cut down. He advanced steadily on, with Jesup's regiment next, and at the distance of thirty paces from the enemy they deployed into line; McNeil, of herculean frame and stentorian voice, called aloud, "Give it to them-take vengeance on them, boys." And again, at the battle of Bridgewater, he had the honor to lead the celebrated Scott's brigade into action, in the face of a British battery of nine guns. In less than an hour the whole brigade was literally cut to pieces. As Ripley and Porter's brigades came into action McNeil redoubled his energies; when the 22d infantry broke, (its Colonel, Brady, having fallen,) McNeil rallied and reformed it. At this period of the action his horse was killed by a cannon ball and himself wounded in both legs by cannister shot, a six-ounce ball passing directly through his right knee. At the close of the war he was retained in the army, and served on the Lakes and the Mississippi till 1829, when he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate with the Sac and Fox Indiane. At the conclusion of his mission he repaired to Washington, and subsequently resigned his appointment in the army, but only to serve his country in a civil capacity. He was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Boston, which office he filled till the day of his death.

> LIABILITY OF RAILROADS. - The case of Moore us. The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, has occupied the attention of the Court for two or three days. The jury returned a verdict for the plaint ff of \$2,000. excited a good deal of interest, from the fact that it involved the question of the extent of the liability of railroad compa-nies for injuries to passengers. The plaintiff was scalded and nies for injuries to passengers. The plaintiff was scalded and otherwise injured by the collision that took place between here and Syracuse in 1848. The main question was, whether the company had used all proper diligence and caution to prevent the collision. The investigation of this point required a long examination of witnesses.

THE CHOLERA AMONG THE EMIGRANTS. - We learn that nine deaths from Cholera have occurred among the emigrants at Ward Island since Sunday last, viz. on Monday 5, on Tuesday 3, and on Wednesday 1; making a total of 22 since Tuesday 3, and on Wednesday 1; making a total of 22 since its first appearance there. The amount of sickness on the Island is unprecedented. Out of a population of about 2,000, nine hundred are on the sick list. Some of the cases originated on the Island, but by far the larger proportion were landed in their present condition from the ships on which they came. The principal diseases are opthalmia and typhus fever, besides numerous surgical cases. These furnish abundant food for cholera.—New York Journal of Commerce. TO THE EDITORS.

My attention has been called, since my return from California, to a series of misstatements in the Washington "Union," under the head of "An attempt to convert California to Federalism." The editor of the Union says, of the Pacific Courier, the paper with which I am connected, that-Pacific Courier, the paper with which I am connected, that—

"A subscription book for the proposed paper has been in circulation among the Federal merchants of Boston, proposing to commence the paper when 3,000 subscribers, at \$10 each, shall have been obtained; that the subscription is headed by General Taylor and his Cabinet, with \$200 each, except Mr. Clayton, who subscribes \$300; that a distinguished Federal merchant of Boston guaranties for one year a salary of \$3,000 to the assistant editor, who is also to have a free ticket through to San Francisco, and a suitable room in that city for an office, free of rent; and that A. M. Crane, of Richmond, Virginia, has been designated as the principal editor, and an individual by the name of F. W. Rice as assistant."

It is hardly necessary to inform those best acquainted with he character of the Washington Union for veracity that there scarcely a word of truth in the whole quotation I have made. Mr. Crane never circulated a subscription book, proosing to raise \$30,000, or any other specified sum. Gen Taylor heads the list, it is true, and his name is followed by he names of most, if not all, of the members of his Cabinet, but only for such sums as a journal can be reasonably afforded them from California. No "distinguished Federal mer-chant," nor any other individual, except Mr. Crane, ever guarantied me \$3,000 or any other sum, as assistant editor. Besides, \$3,000 would be rather a close sum for a man to live on in California. After paying his washerwoman, the balance in his favor could hardly be seen with a microscop No free ticket through to San Francisco was ever tende me from political considerations. The only room Mr. Crane and myself occupy in California, is any thing but a "suitable room" for else than to be smoked to death in, twelve by fifteen eet, and for which we pay from our own funds the sum of the settled purpose of a very large majority of them, as I bebought and paid for from our own money. We have a large list of the most respectable merchants and others, on our sub-scription list, in the Atlantic and Southern States; but no heads of Departments" or other Government officers were required by Gen. Taylor or any body else to subscribe for the paper. Almost every man who did subscribe for it, subscribed because, in doing so, he supposed it would be the most reliable source of information he could get at, as to the commercial, social, and political condition of the State, except, perhaps, from their own private correspondents in

> The Union says : "That California is democratic, the fact that democratic Senators and Representatives from that State are now in this city affords ample proof." Whether California is "democratic" or Whig remains to be proved; but that the presence of democratic Senators and Representatives from California is any evidence that the State is democratic, I think even the Delegates themselves will not be bold enough to assert. It is well known that, by an injudicious compromise, no question of politics was entertained in the canvass. until the Democrats had got their trap set, and that they did not spring it until the very day of the election. It would seem to me that where so little interest was manifested in an election that but fifteen thousand out of seventy thousand votes were polled, it must be very difficult to decide which party is in the majority in the State.

> By what train of circumstances the two Representatives and the Senators got to Washington, I will not attempt to tell. I know that the "ways and means" made use of were friends. The story will be told at the proper time. The Legislature that elected this delegation is of course largely democratic. The secret why it is so is, that almost every member of it nominated himself, and that there were ten democratic aspirants for the honor of a seat to one Whig.

When it is known that there are three democratic papers n California, two of them owned by one of the California Delegates, and the other edited by Mr. Eames, who, according to his own showing, " wrote nine out of ten of the political leaders that appeared in the Washington Union"—that scarcely one in a thousand saw a paper from the Atlantic States once in six months and that there was no channel through which the people could be properly made acquainted with facts, you will not be surprised that there should be some little ground for the Union's assertion that the Administration should be looked upon in California with some distrust. But upon these matters you are so well informed that

Yours, very truly, FRANCIS W. RICE, Assistant Editor and Proprietor, with Mr. Crane, of the Pacific Courier. Boston, February, 1850.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, POR MARCH, 1850. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

\$55,000. \$30,000, \$15,000, \$12,000, 100 prizes of \$600. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Acade Extra Class No. 2, for 1850.

be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 9th March, 1850.
78 number lottery—14 drawn ballots. GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of...... \$55,000 | 1 prize of...... 6,000 1 prize of. \$55,000 | 1 prize of. 6,000 1 do. 30,000 | 1 do. 5,353 1 do. 15,000 | 1 do. 5,000 1 do. 12,000 | 5 do. 2,000 1 do. 10,000 | 100 do. 600

\$35,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 31, for 1850.

pe drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 16th Mar. 1850... 15 drawn numbers in each package of 26 tickets. 15 drawn numbers in each package of 26 tekets.

splendin scheme.

prize of ...\$35,000 | 3 prizes of ...\$2,000
do ...20,000 | 1 do ...1,300
do ...5,000 | 10 do ...1,360
do ...5,000 | 10 do ...700
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$190 CO Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$120 CO
Do. do 26 halves 60 to
Do. do 26 quarters 30 00

\$70,000! \$30,000, \$20,000, \$15,000: 100 prizes of \$1,200, 114 prizes of \$1,100. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class C, for 1850... To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., 23d March, 1850. 75 number lottery-12 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

STORMS ST &c. &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Eighths \$2.50.

\$50,000! Tickets only Ten Dollars.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 86, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 30th Mar, 1850. 78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

***SPLENDID SCHEME**

1 prize of......\$50,000 | 1 prize of......\$6,000

1 do of.....\$20,000 | 1 do of......\$708

1 do of.....\$9,000 | 50 do of.....\$1,000

1 do of.....\$800 | 50 do of.....\$500

Ec... &c... &c..

Tickes \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130 00

Do do 26 half 65 00

Do do 26 quarter 32 50

Orders for tickets and shares, and certificates of packages, the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt tention, and an official account of each drawing sent immeately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address

J. & C. MAURY, Agents,